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UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Multinational Programming and Operational
Centre (ECA/MULPOC) for Eastern and
Southern African States

Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka-based
MULPOC Council of Ministers
Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland

14-16 February, 1983

LC/NAIROBI

# REPORT OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE LUSAKA-BASED MULPOC FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN STATES, 14-16 FEBRUARY, 1983

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Sixth meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers was held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland from 14 to 16 February, 1983.

2. It was a regular annual meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers convened in accordance with resolution 311(XIII) of the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCS) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers held in March, 1977, in Kinshasa, Zaire.

## B. OPENING OF THE MEETING, ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Opening of the meeting

3. The meeting was formally opened at 15.00 hours on 15 February 1983 by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla of the Kingdom of Swaziland. Dr. H. Meebelo, Minister for National Commission for Development Planning of the Republic of Zambia made an introductory remark in his capacity as the outgoing Chairman of the Fifth meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers before he invited the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister to officially open the meeting. Professor Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa also delivered a statement. A vote of thanks was moved by the Hon. H. Wariithi, the leader of the Kenyan delegation on behalf of all the delegations.

### Attendance

4. The meeting was attended by Ministers and officials from the following member States of the subregion: Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

5. Also present at the meeting were observers from the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, as well as other international organizations and liberation movements: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Commission for Namibia (UNCN), the United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN), the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA), the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO).

Election of Officers

6. The meeting elected the following as members of the Bureau:

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| Chairman | - | Hon. Prince Nqaba (Swaziland) |
| Vice-Chairman | - | Hon. H. Wariithi (Kenya) |
| Rapporteur | - | Hon. C.E.C. Sanyangare (Zimbabwe) |

C. AGENDA

7. The meeting adopted the following agenda:

(i) Opening of the meeting;
(ii) Election of the Bureau;
(iii) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
(iv) Presentation of the report and recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of the MULPOC Committee of Officials;
(v) Consideration of the report;
(vi) Any other Business;
(vii) Date and venue of the next MULPOC Ministerial meeting;
(viii) Adoption of the report;
(ix) Closing of the meeting.

D. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

8. The outgoing Chairman of the Fifth meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers, Hon. Dr. H. Meebelo highlighted the MULPOC activities during 1982 and stated that one of its greatest achievements was the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, which he hoped would open a new chapter of economic relatioships among the member States of the Subregion, and promote the spirit of collective self-reliance. He stressed that this new venture would assist the member States of the subregion in their fight against the racist apartheid regime of South Africa and attain economic and political independence. He therefore invited the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister to officially open the meeting.

9. In his opening speech, the Rt. Hon. Prince Mabandla, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland welcomed delegates to the Sixth meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers for Eastern and Southern African States and said that it was an honour and privilege for the Kingdom of Swaziland to host the meeting which was of great significance in that it was taking place soon after the launching of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) in December 1982.

10. There was a need to further explore areas of co-operation and collaboration in the economic development of the subregion, which would inevitably lead to economic liberation, improved standards of living and the eradication of all forms of poverty and deprivation haunting the people of the subregion.

11. Despite all the efforts made by the United Nations to effect important reforms in the current structure of the world economy, many developing nations were in the grips of massive unemployment, widespread hunger and starvation, and mounting trade deficits.

12. Given the current world economic recession, developing countries needed to stand together and formulate joint strategies for economic development, and harness the vast human, and material resources in the subregion and thereby liberate their economies from dependency and exploitation. He strongly urged the meeting to search for practical and effective strategies with which to salvage the economies of the countries in the subregion.

13. In view of the many problems facing the subregion, the only viable alternative was subregional co-operation. He ardently hoped that the MULPOC, PTA and SADCC would co-ordinate their programmes to avoid duplication of efforts and conflict of interests. With goodwill and determination, the subregion should be able to triumph over its current difficulties and move forward on the road to economic independence and self-reliance.

14. In his statement, Professor Adebayo Adedeji, the Executive Secretary of the ECA expressed sincere gratitude and appreciation to Her Majesty the Queen Regent, the Government and the entire people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for hosting the Sixth Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers for Eastern and Southern African States and that of the MULPOC Committee of Officials. On behalf of the Honourable Ministers and distinguished delegates he expressed most heartfelt condolences to Her Majesty the Queen Regent, members of the Royal Family, the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for the loss of the Late King Sobhuza II, and paid tribute to him for his contribution in building not only the Swazi nation but also the economic development of the Eastern and Southern African subregion.

15. The Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers was taking place at a time of great disarray in international economic relations. Africa, because of its marked vulnerability to cyclical fluctuations in developed economies had been particularly hard hit. Many countries in the Eastern and Southern African Subregion had experienced a marked decline in their GNP and food productivity. In order to meet the current development problems the countries in the subregion had to make optimum use of their subregional framework, the Lusaka-based MULPOC. The MULPOC itself, and in association with PTA and SADCC provided the member States a forum for joint and concerted action in solving many of the problems.

16. He urged the Ministers to adopt the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Officials and its recommendations and congratulated the Committee of Officials for a job well done.

17. As regards fears expressed by some delegations on apparent duplication of efforts in the activities of the MULPOC, PTA and SADCC such was not the case. He proposed that an ad hoc committee of five countries plus the secretariats of PTA, SADCC, MULPOC and ECA should prepare a paper which would spell out clearly ways and means of establishing co-operation between the Lusaka MULPOC on the one hand and PTA and SADCC on the other.

18. He thanked member States for supporting United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/138 and UNDP for having financed the operations of all the MULPOCs during the past six years and hoped it would continue to finance project-oriented activities. Member States should pledge their financial and material support to the Lusaka MULPOC during the next pledging conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development which would coincide with the 18th Session of the Commission and the Ninth ECA Conference of Ministers and hence the commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the Commission.

19. A vote of thanks was moved on behalf of all the delegations to the Right Honourable Prince Mabandla, Prime Minister, and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland by Honourable H. Wariithi the Head of the Kenya delegation.

Presentation of the Report and Recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of the MULPOC Committee of Officials (Agenda item 4)

20. The Chairman of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Officials the Reverend P.S. Mngomezulu, tabled the report of the meeting which covered the recommendations made with respect to (i) Trade Promotion, Agriculture, Industry, Transport and Communications, Manpower Development and Training, Natural Resources, the Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), the Special Projects on economic assistance to the Liberation Movements in Southern Africa; and (ii) Lusaka MULPOC Work Programme 1983-84.

21 He then presented the recommendations of the Committee of Officials to the Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers for consideration and adoption.

22. The Council of Ministers agreed that in future the Secretariat should endeavour to give a succinct synthesis of the documents cited in the report in order to make it self-contained and minimize the necessity of requiring readers to refer to the documents which were referred to therein.

23. The Council of Ministers took note of the report of the Chairman of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Officials.

Consideration of the Report (Agenda item 5)

I. TRADE PROMOTION

Progress Report on the arrangements for the launching of the PTA for Eastern and Southern African States

24. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and agreed that:

(a) The ECA/MULPOC should continue to give all possible support to the PTA Secretariat to ensure its effectiveness, and

(b) There should be close co-ordination between the work programmes of the PTA, SADCC and the MULPOC in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to maximize benefits by fully utilizing scarce resources.

Study on the Establishment of Agricultural Commodity Exchange

25. When the Council of Ministers considered this sub-agenda item, they agreed that the study report should be reviewed by a meeting of experts to be convered before the next meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Committee of Officials. The Council of Ministers further endorsed the following recommendations:-

(a) A working party should be set up consisting of experts from member States of the subregion to draw up an agreement for the exchange on the basis of a suitable set of terms of reference and a time-table for implementing the project;

(b) A formal agreement specifying the terms of the establishment of a subregional agricultural commodity exchange should be formulated and agreed on by the member States;

(c) Consideration should be given to specific agricultural commodities namely: maize, wheat, rice, meat and livestock, tea, sugar, cotton and vegetable seeds and oils;

(d) Articles of agreement for commodity associations and rules and regulations on trade in the specific agricultural commodities, contract specifications and terms of trade should be formulated and agreed upon by the members of the proposed Agricultural Commodity Associations.

The Ministers further agreed that the following recommendations should be referred to the experts when they convene to review the report and the draft agreement concerning the establishment of a subregional agricultural commodity exchange.

(e) The proposed Agricultural Commodity Exchange should commence operations as an information centre which would disseminate commodity market information to the member States of the subregion;

(f) The exchange should, by 1985, start trading in physical goods on the basis of delivery either immediately, that is, "spot" or at specified future dates, provided that trading in the futures market be developed gradually.

Progress report on the establishment of a sub-regional Export Training Centre in Nairobi

26. The Council of Ministers noted that the Nairobi-based sub-regional Export Promotion Centre should be designed in such a way as to take fully into account the work already being carried out by ESAMI and existing national institutions, and make its own contributions. To that end the Council of Ministers endorsed the recommendation that consultations should be held as soon as possible between the Government of Kenya, ECA Lusaka MULPOC, ITC and ESAMI in order to work out the statutes, budget, financial requirements as well as the sources of financing. It was further agreed that the consultation meeting between the above institutions and the Government of Kenya should be convened by the Lusaka MULPOC, and that the report of the consultation group should be submitted to the next meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC.

Progress report on the establishment of a Trade and Development Bank

27. The Council of Ministers took note of the progress so far made in the establishment of the Trade and Development Bank.

Review of the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the field of Trade and Finance in the Lusaka MULPOC area

28. When they considered this sub-agenda item, the Council of Ministers took note of the report and agreed that the Chairman of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers should present a report to the next conference of African Ministers of Trade on what had been done in the Lusaka MULPOC subregion with respect to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. However, in future, such reports should be presented to the Council of Ministers for their endorsement before being brought before other fora.

II. AGRICULTURE

Progress Report on the Feasibility Study for Establishing a Subregional Maize Research Centre for the Eastern and Southern African Subregion

29. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and agreed that documents on the above study should be completed for presentation at the Expert Consultation Meeting planned to be held from 8 to 16 July 1983 in Lusaka, Zambia and urged member States to participate at the Consultation meeting.

Project Document of the Proposed First ECA/FAO Project Analysis course for the Eastern and Southern African Subregion

30. In view of the disappointing experience regarding the inadequate attendance at courses in other African subregions as a result of failure on the part of States to commit enough financial resources to cover the costs of sending participants, the meeting urged member States to ensure the participation of their representatives in such courses by covering their travel and subsistence costs.

31. In that regard, the Council of Ministers decided that:

(a) The course should be conducted on a permanent basis as a continuing programme of the Lusaka-based MULPOC to satisfy the requirements of the countries of the Subregion;

(b) In implementing the recommendations, ECA and FAO should seek the co-operation of ESAMI and other relevant regional and international organizations;

(c) Each member State should endeavour to send participants and cover their travel and subsistence costs.

Progress Report on the Implementation of the Regional Food Plan for Africa (AFPLAN)

32. Under this item, it was pointed out that at the initiative of the African countries ECA in collaboration with the relevant UN agencies would prepare the necessary background studies to assist in the preparation of draft resolutions for presentation to the United Nations General Assembly in order to designate one year or years as the period for mobilizing resources for the development of agriculture in Africa.

33. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and adopted the following:

(a) Monitoring the Implementation of AFPLAN at Country and Sub-regional levels

(i) Each member State should prepare each year a report on progress achieved in the implementation of AFPLAN and submit it to the Lusaka MULPOC for compilation and presentation to the meeting of the Council of Ministers;

(ii) The Lusaka MULPOC should establish a mechanism and procedures for preparing such reports including detailed format.

(b) Prevention of Food Losses

(i) The Lusaka MULPOC should establish a mechanism for co-ordinating its activities relating to prevention of food losses with SADCC, PTA, FAO and other relevant regional and international organizations;

(ii) Member States should:

(a) As a matter of urgency formulate well-defined plans and programmes for the prevention of food losses within the framework of a coherent strategy of agricultural development compatible with declared objectives;

(b) Work towards harmonizing their food loss prevention plans with other member States, through the establishment of a sub-committee of three or five to be specifically entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring activities related to the prevention of food losses at the country and subregional levels to which member States should submit annual reports on relevant issues;

(c) Commit more resources to the prevention of food losses and create a strong sense of awareness, particularly among policy makers, administrators, extension officers and the farming community. Consideration should be given in particular to including prevention of food losses as a major item in the programmes of the World Food Day observed by member countries in order to engender public enthusiasm and commitment to the prevention of food losses;

(d) Create a special co-ordinating body or any other feasible arrangement within the extension department of Ministries of Agriculture to deal with prevention of food losses and co-ordinate the activities of all national institutions and bilateral and multilateral projects dealing with that subject;

(e) Improve and strengthen training in food loss prevention at all levels, particularly farmers and extension officers by way of in-service training, as well as at the faculties of agriculture;

(f) Improve data collection and dissemination;

(g) Strengthen research institutions and ensure adequate attention to applied research on prevention of food losses;

(h) Re-structure and strengthen existing supporting institutions of marketing, credit and co-operatives in a manner conducive to the reduction of food losses with increased budgetary allocation for credit on viable and socially acceptable storage facilities at farm gates and urban centres;

(i) Provide the necessary incentives to farmers particularly appropriate and timely producers' prices;

(j) Support programmes for food security arrangements at national and subregional levels, which should also incorporate plans for preventing food losses;

(k) Explore possibilities of establishing a subregional network for research, training, monitoring and dissemination of information relating to the prevention of food losses;

(l) Provide small-scale farmers with insecticides that are effective and economical.

(c) Improvement of Agricultural Marketing Institutions for Food Crops and Livestock Products by Small-scale Farmers

The Lusaka-based MULPOC should include the project in its work programme as a matter of top priority and seek financing for it from internal and external resources.

(d) Agricultural Price Analysis Study

The Lusaka MULPOC should prepare a project document on an Agricultural Price Analysis Study for submission to bilateral and multilateral donors. The project should cover the following:

(i) Studies on agricultural pricing systems and policies at country levels with emphasis on supply response (price and cross-elasticities) and on the implications of pricing policies on agricultural production, resource allocation and income distribution;

(ii) Training courses should be organized on agricultural price analysis for government officials of member countries.

III. INDUSTRY

Progress report on the establishment of iron and steel and engineering industries for the Eastern and Southern African subregion

34. With regard to the above agenda item, the Council of Ministers agreed that all references made to PTA should be changed to MULPOC, and that each institution should legislate on matters on which it was responsible in order to avoid confusion. Furthermore, it was agreed that member States should provide the ECA Secretariat with adequate information to enable proper comprehensive reports to be made on the respective countries. In this connection it was agreed that ECA would prepare reports on Angola and Mozambique.

35. The Council of Ministers endorsed the reports presented and adopted the following recommendations:

Iron and Steel Industry

(a) ESASDC should be the main instrument responsible for formulating and reviewing the work programme of the iron and steel industry and monitoring the implementation of decisions related to it;

(b) National and multinational financing institutions and agents of production and distribution should be actively involved in the implementation of such decisions, including participation in the Committee's meetings and organizing their own meetings;

(c) Member States are urged to facilitate the timely implementation of recommendations by providing their respective members of the Committee with adequate mandates and resources and by responding quickly to requests from the Committee, the Council of Ministers and those organizations such as ECA/MULPOC providing technical support services.

Engineering Industries

(a) The inclusion of representatives of manufacturers, R and D institutions and national finance institutions, in national delegations to the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Engineering Industry;

(b) Each Government should undertake to promote, as a matter of urgency, the formation of associations for the advancement of the manufacturing of engineering goods, where this has not already been done;

(c) Examination of the possibility for adoption and production of a standard transport vehicle especially suited to the needs of the rural areas to serve as a focal point for co-operation in all related areas of the engineering industry through the standardization of parts and components and sub-contracting.

Progress report on the establishment of Chemical Industries in Eastern and Southern Africa

36. In the field of Chemical industries the Council of Ministers endorsed the following recommendations:-

(a) The Intergovenmental Committee of Experts on Chemicals should be the main instrument responsible for formulating and reviewing the work programme of the sub-sector and monitoring the implementation of decisions related to it;

(b) National and African multinational financing institutions and agents of production and distribution should be actively involved in the implementation of such decisions, including participation in the Committee's meetings and organizing their own meetings;

(c) Member States should urgently commit themselves in respect of equity share holdings in and purchase of products of Ethiopia's potash project and Tanzania's ammonia project so that Ethiopia and Tanzania could take the necessary actions related to the implementation of the projects;

(d) Ethiopia and Tanzania should undertake follow-up activities in regard to (c) above and report to the Seventh Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC and subsequent meetings on concrete arrangements made with member States and on the status of their respective projects;

(e) Member States should facilitate the timely implementation of recommendations and decisions by providing their respective members of the Committee with adequate mandates and resources.

Progress report on the implementation of Resolution III (ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/5) regading the conversion of the Serere Research Station into subregional institution for Research and Development of composite flours from Sorghum, Millet and other Cereals and Cassava

37. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and agreed that:

(a) During phase I the Government of Uganda should expand the Serere Research Station to include a food processing component during 1983;

(b) During phase II, the resources required to convert the Serere Research Station into a subregional centre, estimated at US$1,095,000 for five years, should be mobilized and ECA should intensify its efforts to secure external funding.

38. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the case for requesting assistance from external sources, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on funding the conversion of the Serere Research Station into a subregional centre (Resolution I).

Marketing Study on the Potential for the export of furniture/joinery products from the Lusaka MULPOC countries to the Gulf States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

39. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and urged the Secretariat to include Zimbabwe in its marketing mission once it had ascertained that Zimbabwe's furniture industry met all the necessary criteria.

Reformulation of Building Codes and Regulations

40. The Council of Ministers took note of the progress report and agreed that:

(i) The illustrative framework of the model code and priorities suggested by ECA should be accepted as a practical basis for each country to design its new national building code and regulations and priorities;

(ii) Each Government should set up, as early as possible, a specific model machinery (where such a machinery did not exist) and entrust it with the task of undertaking a review of the existing acts, codes and regulations pertaining to building and construction as well as identifying the changes required in them and updating them from time to time including their administration and enforcement upon government approval;

(iii) ECA should prepare a detailed model building code and regulations and suggest modeling for their effective administration and submit such to an Expert Group meeting for indepth study and make recommendations for adoption by governments;

(iv) Governments should recognize the need for close co-ordination between codes and regulations on the one hand and housing policies and programmes, standards, building and building materials research, information network, and training facilities on the other; and that they should formulate and implement specific programmes;

(v) At the subregional level, activities pertaining to aspects of common interest regarding reformulation of building codes and regulations, preparation of standards, promotion of building and building materials research and a related information network, and training should be promoted, and that governments should set up a joint "Consultative Council" which would function as a technical focal point which should submit proposals on specific aspects from time to time for consideration by governments in the subregion;

(vi) As a national component to (v) above, governments should consider setting up a 'National Construction Council" (as done in the United Republic of Tanzania) to facilitate centralized planning and implementation of programmes aimed at the overall development of the building materials and construction industries, and that the responsibilities referred to in (ii) above be entrusted to such a council;

(vii) ECA Should continue to programme beyond December 1983, and that all relevant international organizations should be involved in its implementation.

Subregional Seminar on Fuelwood and Energy Development for African Women

41. It was decided that, while the above seminar should focus on fuelwood and energy problems with special reference to women, the multi-dimensional nature of the energy problem warranted participation at the seminar of people and institutions concerned with the various aspects of energy.

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Progress Report in the field of Inland Water Transport

42. The Council of Ministers endorsed the report and commended the secretariat for its effort in organizing training courses in upgrading the planning and management skills of senior inland water transport personnel, and thanked UNDP as well as the Government of USSR for providing technical assistance and training facilities respectively.

43. It also requested that ECA should organize similar courses in the near future and urged member States to take full advantage of those courses.

Progress Report on ECA activities in the field of Ports

44. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and directed that ECA should assist the countries to complete the remaining projects in connection with the project on "Modernization and Harmonization of Port Statistics and the Introduction of Performance indicators for the Ports of Eastern and Southern Africa".

Progress Report on ECA activities in Roads and Road Transport

45. The Council of Ministers endorsed the report and noted with appreciation that the issue of the headquarters of TEAHA would be finalized during the meeting to be held in Cairo, Egypt from 3 to 5 March 1983. Furthermore, they urged member States to allocate sufficient funds for road maintenance in order to enable the efforts of ECA and donors to yield beneficial results. It was further agreed that member States should adopt and use model highway codes that had been prepared under the auspices of ECA.

Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

46. The Council of Ministers noted the progress report on the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and agreed that:

(a) In future, reports on the Decade should include a table giving a breakdown of the projects of the subregion by sub-sector as had been done for the whole region;

(b) Project RAF/80/015 "Subregional Maritime Transport Development in Eastern Africa" should be included in the programme of the Second Phase of the Decade.

Report on consultations with the Kenyan Government on the Possible Conversion of Bandari College, Mombasa into a Multinational Port Operations and Management Training Centre

47. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and thanked the Government of Kenya for its kind offer in extending the use of the facilities at the Bandari College to the member States of the subregion.

V. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Progress Report on the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, (ESAMI)

48. The Council of Ministers noted that only Zimbabwe had become a signatory to the ESAMI constitution in addition to the six founding member States. The Council noted with appreciation the expanded training activities of ESAMI and consultations that were currently being carried out with countries in Southern Africa to assist in the development of national capability in various fields relating to the Institute's activities. The Council took note of the report and urged member States to give moral, political and financial support to the activities of ESAMI.

Integrated Regional Training Research and Advisory Programmes for the Conservation and Management of African Wildlife

49. The meeting was informed that a sum of US$1.5 million had been earmarked during the 1982-1986 UNDP programming cycle for carrying out specific activities at Mweka College in the United Republic of Tanzania and the Garoua School in the United Republic of Cameroon, provided the two institutions played regional functions. To that end, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania had agreed to hold consultations with ECA regarding the conversion of Mweka College into a regional institute. It had therefore been decided to suspend the decision to seek an alternative to Mweka College pending the outcome of the current consultations with the United Republic of Tanzania.

Subregional Graduate School of Business Management for Eastern and Southern Africa

50. The Council of Ministers urged member States to take advantage of the training programmes that were being offered through the limited ECA fellowship awards for the two-year MBA programme at the University of Nairobi. After consultations with ECA and the University of Nairobi, the Government of Kenya was studying the matter of converting the Graduate School into a subregional institute; an intergovernmental meeting would soon be convened to discuss the nature and scope, administrative structure, curricula and funding of the Graduate School. ECA was urged to continue soliciting funds from both UNDP and the Fund for Management Education in Africa.

African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research, Nairobi

51. The Council of Ministers noted with regret that the Institute still lacked one last signature to give it full legal status, and to qualify for UNDP and other funding and contributions to the Institute's budget were not forthcoming, thereby rendering the activities of the Institute inoperative. Member States were urged to give full support to the Institute by both signing the Constitution and by paying their contribution to its budget. ECA was urged to continue its efforts in obtaining more signatures so as to give the Institute its full legal status. It was finally agreed that in future there should be an equitable distribution of such institutions in the subregion.

Development of Institutional Capability for Manpower Planning

52. The meeting was informed that the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Nine, which would prepare for the Second Conference of Ministers repsonsible for Human Resources Planning Development and Utilization to be held in Cairo in 1984 would be convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 25 February 1983. The meeting was also informed that Swaziland was co-ordinating human resources development for the SADCC countries. The Council therefore urged member States to:

(a) Ensure, full participation at the Second Conference of Ministers responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization;

(b) Fully utilize the available services of international and subregional organizations;

(c) Organize and conduct orientation workshops as soon possible so as to provide a lease for building the necessary machinery for manpower planning development and utilization; and

(d) Include Swaziland in the Ministerial follow-up Committee of Nine.

The implementation of the recommendations of the ECA/AAU Joint Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Higher Institutions on the role of African Institutions of Higher learning in implementing the Lagos Plan of Action

53. The Council of Ministers noted with appreciation the efforts so far made by the African Institutions of higher learning in implementing the Lagos Plan of Action and urged member States to:

(a) Bring to the attention of institutions of higher learning the importance of the Lagos Plan of Action in national development, and spell out the role higher institutions should play in its implementation;

(b) Make use of the inter-university co-operation fund set by the AAU for University staff training and development and make some efforts to contribute to the fund;

(c) Tade advantage of ECA trainig workshops/seminars in educational planning, curricula development and evaluation, administration and in teacher education designed for education at various levels;

(d) Make local production of textbooks, instructional materials, educational equipment and tools a national concern since most of these were imported and constituted a drain on foreign exchange; and

(e) Consider seriously the findings and recommendations of the study on maximizing the use of educational resources and see how best they could be adopted to national use, or commission similar studies in their respective countries.

Progress Report on the activities of the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC)

54. The meeting noted with appreciation progress so far made by SALC in the implementation of its work programme and stressed the importance of mobilization of financial and technical resources for the execution of SALC's work programme. To that end, the Council adopted a resolution. (Resolution II).

Progress Report on the Study of Skill Profiles and Manpower Requirements in the field of Customs Administration in Eastern and Southern Africa

55. The meeting was informed that the objective of the project was to develop a training programme in the field of customs administration and management with specific reference to matters concerning the preferential treatment of imports and exports, the simplification and harmonization of customs regulations and procedures, and the prevention, investigation as well as repression of customs offences. The Lusaka MULPOC had started the study which

would be completed in two phases during the periods 1983-1984. The Council of Ministers noted the report and recommended that the exercise should continue until it was finalized.

Progress Report on the implementation of the project on the Integration of Women in Development

56. The Council of Ministers observed that, due to historical circumstances women had lagged behind in the economic development process. In that regard, it had been found necessary to evolve special projects and programmes to accelerate the full integration of women in socio-economic development. The Council of Ministers, therefore endorsed the following recommendations:

(a) Women's projects and programmes should be fully integrated into national development plans considering that many projects and programme geared to meet the special needs of women were not reflected in national development plans, and as such they were not funded within the framework of national budgets;

(b) National machineries for the integration of women in development as well as Governments should encourage and promote the participation of women in policy-making;

(c) More women with technical qualifications and in decision-making positions should be included in all international delegations, including those attending meetings of MULPOC policy organs.

Progress Report on the Subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in Development

57. An appeal was made to member States to provide financial support to project activities of the Women's Programme by sponsoring delegates to meetings and other related activities for the advancement of women. Member States were also requested to make pledges to women's programmes during the forthcoming Pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development to be held at ECA Headquarters in April 1983. The Council of Minister took note of the report.

58. Furthermore, the Council of Ministers adopted Resolution III on the Integration of Women in Development.

## VI. NATURAL RESOURCES

### Progress Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the First Regional Conference on the Development and utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa

59. The Council of Ministers was informed about what actions ECA had taken towards the implementation of the recommendations of the First Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in February 1981 (ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8(a)).

60. In pursuance of the Arusha recommendations, the secretariat was planning to convene the second regional conference on mineral resources development in Africa during the last quarter of 1983. Member States interested in hosting the conference were requested to inform the Secretariat accordingly.

61. The Council of Ministers urged that subregional mechanisms be established through which member States could inform the secretariat on progress made in implementing the Arusha recommendations at the national levels prior to the meetings of the organs of the Lusaka MULPOC. The Council of Ministers therefore decided that:

(a) Submission of end of year reports by national ministries responsible for mineral resources development should be made to the ECA Secretariat;

(b) A subregional committee on mineral resources development composed of representatives of the member States should be established to monitor and review annually, among other things, the implementation of the Arusha conference recommendations; and

(c) The ECA secretariat should intensify collaboration with the SADCC secretariat and the member State of SADCC responsible for the co-ordination of mineral resources development among the SADCC member States so as to accelerate the rate of mineral development and utilization in the subregion.

### Report of the Ministerial Technical Committee investigating on the problems of the ESAMRDC, Dodoma, the United Republic of Tanzania

62. The Chairman of the Fifth Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8iv(a) on the above item. The Ministerial Technical Committee was composed of Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Economic Commission for Africa.

63. The Council of Ministers endorsed the report and the following recommendations contained therein:

(i) To improve the budgetary (financial) position of the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) at Dodoma from external assistance and membership contributions, all member countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion should accede to the membership of the Centre during the year 1983;

(ii) In order to harmonize multinational programmes in mineral development activities, member countries of the subregion should endeavour to utilize the Dodoma Centre and in this way minimize investment outlays;

(iii) The Centre should undertake promotional efforts to attract potential members through public relations activities and through technical and scientific publications for exchange with other institutions in the subregion;

(iv) The Centre should specialize its activities in areas that are of high priority to the development of the subregion such as development of industrial minerals and increased mineral processing;

(v) The Centre should, as a matter of necessity, co-operate with the existing national and multinational institutions with similar work programmes in the subregion; and

(vi) Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the Council of Ministers and the ECA Executive Secretary should appeal to the international community to render the necessary financial and technical assistance to ESAMRDC.

64. In view of the importance of ESAMRDC, it was further decided to adopt Resolution IV highlighting the above recommendations. It was also decided to establish mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the above resolution.

Preliminary Report on the Appraisal of National Cartographic Institutions and the Study on Manpower requirements

65. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and decided that ECA should cover the remaining Lusaka MULPOC Countries and expedite the publication and distribution of the final report during 1983.

Solar Energy Demonstration Centre for the Eastern and Southern African Subregion

66. The Council of Ministers noted the existence of a solar energy demonstration centre at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa, which had been expanding gradually since 1980 through the donations of some countries and institutions. The Council therefore urged member States to make use of the Centre.

Draft Progress Report on Assistance to Uganda to Re-establish its Geodetic Network

67. The Council of Ministers recognized the need to assist Uganda in order to enable it rehabilitate its geodetic network as well as to strengthen other cartographic sectors that depend on geodetic survey work.

68. It was therefore decided that:

(a) The Ugandan Government should seek bilateral assistance to rehabilitate other cartographic infrastructures and make earnest efforts to place them on the priority list;

(b) All efforts should be made by ECA to secure International technical assistance for Uganda to rehabilitate its geodetic network as well as strengthen other cartographic sectors that depend on geodetic survey work.

Progress REport on Assistance to the Government of Mozambique in Manpower needs in the field of Cartography

69. The Council of Ministers took note of the work ECA was planning to undertake in connection with the above-mentioned project and directed the secretariat to expedite the implementation of the project in view of its importance. The proposed ECA mission to Mozambique was directed to get in touch with the relevant ministries and appropriate officials of Government including those that attend MULPOC meetings to secure the success of these missions.

VII. PADIS

Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)

70. The Council of Ministers took note of the report and decided that:

(a) ECA should assist member States in the establishment of national centres; and

(b) A subregional centre, the Eastern and Southern African Documentation System (ESADIS) should be established.

VIII. SPECIAL PROJECTS

Assistance to Liberation Movements

71. Under this agenda item the representative of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) thanked Her Majesty the Queen Regent, Her Government and the People of the Kingdom of Swaziland for the warm hospitality accorded to liberation movements and the ECA Executive Secretary, Professor Adebayo Adedeji, for having

invited liberation movements to the meeting as observers. They appreciated such participation, because it afforded them the opportunity to see how the second stage of the liberation struggle was being waged and because the very fact that some units of the subregion were not free created problems for subregional economic co-operation and integration. Liberation Movements supported the establishment of the PTA and SADCC because such groupings would help lessen the dependence of the member States on the racist regime of South Africa. These efforts coincided with the efforts of National Liberation Movements who were determined to dislodge the apartheid regime from the face of Africa. Further, he regretted the fact that liberation movements were attending the meeting incognito in that no name plates identifying them had been placed on their tables. However, they were happy with the hospitality accorded them and with the term of Resolution V on "Assistance to Liberation Movements".

72. The representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa (P.A.C.) requested that member States should consider offering jobs to graduates belonging to all liberation movements.

73. Various delegations said their countries already offered employment to graduates from liberation movements and hoped that countries in which such graduates were trained would also consider employing them. In the light of the foregoing discussions the meeting adopted the report and draft resolution V on Assistance to Liberation Movements.

Lusaka MULPOC draft Work Programme

74. Since the mandate and terms of reference of existing intergovernmental organizations were different there was no risk of duplication, however, every effort should be made to avoid possible operation overlap within the subregion. The meetingwas informed that the draft work programme would be revised and considered by the Supervisory Committee before being sent to the member States. In this regard, the Council of Ministers decided that:

(i) A Committee consisting of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia should be constituted, and should be assisted by the secretariats of ECA, PTA and SADCC;

(ii) The terms of reference of the Committee should be to study and make recommendations on ways and means by which MULPOC may foster and intensify co-operation and co-ordination with and between PTA and SADCC;

(iii) The ECA Lusaka MULPOC should convene and service the meetings of the Committee;

(iv) The report of the Committee should be submitted to the Seventh Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers.

(v) The draft Work Programme should be considered and revised by the Supervisory, Programming and Review Committee before being sent to the member States.

Preparation for the 18th Session of the ECA and Ninth Conference of Ministers

75. The Council of Ministers took note of the following meetings which were to be held at the ECA Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 14 April to 13 May 1983:-

(a) Fourth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the whole 14-22 April 1983;

(b) Third meeting of the ECA Conference of African Least Developed countries, 25-26 April, 1983;

(c) Ninth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers, 27 April to 3 May 1983.

76. The Council of Ministers also urged the member States of the Lusaka MULPOC subregion to pledge generously and to earmark their pledges for the funding of the Lusaka MULPOC.

ECA's Silver Jubilee Anniversary

77. The Council of Ministers noted with appreciation arrangements being made for the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with ECA Conference of Ministers Resolution 455(XVIII).

78 It was agreed that in addition to the Heads of State to be invited to attend the celebrations in Addis Ababa, the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity should be added to the list of invitees.

79. The Council of Ministers therefore agreed that the invitees should be:

(a) The Heads of State of the five countries hosting the headquarters of the MULPOCs: Morocco, the Niger, the United Republic of Cameroon, Rwanda and Zambia;

(b) The Heads of State of countries hosting the 1983 meetings of the MULPOCs: Benin, Gabon, Zaire, Swaziland and Morocco;

(c) The Head of State of the Country that had hosted the OAU Economic Summit at which the Lagos Plan of Action had been adopted: Nigeria;

(d) The Head of State of the country that is currently Chairing the ECA Conference of Ministers: the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

(e) The Head of State of the host country of the Commission: Socialist Ethiopia;

(f) The current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

80. The Secretariat stated that it would convey the decision of the Sixth Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers on the inclusion of the current Chairman of the OAU to the Head of State of Socialist Ethiopia.

Any other business (Agenda item 6)

81. There was no discussion under this agenda item.

Date and venue of the Seventh Meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers (Agenda item 7)

82. The leader of the Kenyan delegation said that Kenya would be willing to host the 7th MULPOC Council of Ministers meeting. After consultation with the appropriate Government Authorities the secretariat would be advised accordingly.

Adoption of the report (Agenda item 8)

83. The Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers unanimously adopted the report as amended.

Closing of the meeting (Agenda item 9)

84. The Hon. Ali S. Mchumo, Minister for Trade of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed deep gratitude on behalf of all the delegates to Her Majesty's Government and the People of the Kingdom of Swaziland for their hospitality and warm welcome. He commended Her Majesty's Government for the excellent conference facilities that had been provided and which had enabled the Sixth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC to conduct fruitful deliberations.

85. The Minister reiterated the importance of the PTA and SADCC and pointed out that the role that the two institutions would play would enable economic co-operation and collective self-reliance in the subregion, thereby producing an effective weapon against the racist regime of South Africa. He underscored the need to support the PTA and wished it success in its noble task.

86. The Hon. Minister then proposed a vote of thanks in form of a resolution, on behalf of all the delegates to Her Majesty's Government and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland (Resolution VI).

87. In his closing statement, the Executive Secretary of the ECA thanked Her Majesty's Government and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for having hosted the Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers, and commended the excellent arrangements that had been made for the holding of the two meetings. He observed that the prevailing economic and political conditions in the sub-region were formidable ones and rendered the need for economic co-operation and self-reliance imperative. He assured the delegates of ECA's total commitment to the furtherance of the objectives of economic integration in the subregion, and that no efforts would be spared in ensuring the realization of these goals. The Executive Secretary therefore appealed to member States of the subregion to pledge generously towards the activities of the Lusaka-based MULPOC during the forthcoming pledging conference.

88. In conclusion, Hon. Prince Ngaba, Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism of the Kingdom of Swaziland and Chairman of the Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers, thanked the delegates for their very valuable contributions to the deliberations of the meeting. He also thanked the Executive Secretary of the ECA and his entire staff for their dedication in promoting economic co-operation in the subregion. He assured the delegates that he would do everything possible to assist the MULPOC in his capacity as the current Chairman of the Council. He then declared the meeting closed.

RESOLUTION I

Resolution on funding the conversion of the Serere Research Station into a subregional centre

The Sixth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland, from 14 to 16 February 1983:

Recalling that the fifth Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC held in Lusaka from 23 to 25 March 1982 approved the conversion of the Serere Research Station into a subregional institution for Research and Development of composite flours from wheat, millet, maize, grain legumes and tuber crops e.g. cassava;

Aware that an ECA mission had visited the Serere Research Station to assess the suitability of converting the Serere Research Station into a subregional centre and found that the centre was suitable;

Aware also that the mission had estimated that the two-phase conversion of the centre would cost US$1.1 million;

Considering that UNDP which it had been hoped would finance the conversion had run into liquidity problems and might not be able to obtain all the required funding;

Noting that the Ugandan Government had already contributed US$3 million for the construction of the buildings required;

Convinced that the development of composite flour from locally available cereals and cassava would go a long way towards alleviating the food shortages in the subregion;

Appeals to the International community, donor agencies and to the member States to assist in financing the conversion of the Serere Research Centre into a subregional Centre.

# RESOLUTION II

Resolution on Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC)

The Sixth Meeting of the Council of Minister of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) held in Mbabane, Swaziland, from 14 - 16 February, 1983:

Recalling the decision of the member States taken at Gaborone, Botswana, in January 1980 to establish the Southern Africa Labour Commission to help them reduce labour migration to South Africa;

Noting with appreciation the work that the Southern Africa Labour Commission has done since its inception;

Aware of the financial and other requirements of the Southern Africa Labour Commission;

Conscious of the urgent necessity of the member States of the MULPOC and of the Economic Commission for Africa to give all possible assistance to the member States of the Southern Africa Labour Commission;

1. Expresses its full support to the Southern Africa Labour Commission and its efforts to minimize the adverse impact of labour migration to South Africa;

2. Appeals to all the member States of the MULPOC and of the Economic Commission for Africa to render financial, technical and other assistance to the Southern Africa Labour Commission to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to provide secretarial assistance to the Southern Africa Labour Commission until it has established its own secretariat;

4. Appeals to all donor agencies and friendly countries to respond favourably to requests for assistance for projects aimed at reducing the dependence of the member States of the Southern Africa Labour Commission on South Africa for employment opportunities.

# RESOLUTION III

## Resolution on the Integration of Women in Development

The Sixth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) held in Mbabane, Swaziland, from 14 - 16 February, 1983:

Recalling the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the objectives of the International Women's Year and Resolution 269 (XII) adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on 28 February 1975;

Further recalling Resolution No.5 of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Lusaka, the Republic of Zambia in 1979;

Considering that the subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in Development was set up in 1978 for mapping out priorities of the subregion and determining biennial work programmes to be implemented within the framework of ECA/MULPOC;

Recognizing that development of full potential and maximum utilization of human resources is crucial to attainment of rapid socio-economic development;

Aware that women particularly in rural areas have not received an equitable share of the resources to facilitate their effective participation in national development;

Realizing the slow progress in achieving the objectives of the Worl Plan of Action on the Integration of Women in development;

Recognizing the good will and commitment of both governments and women themselves to promote equal access to opportunities and accelerate full participation of women in all sectors of development.

1. Urges member States to integrate women's programmes into the national development efforts and facilitate the funding of these programmes within the framework of national budgets;

2. Calls upon national machineries on integration of women in development and Governments to encourage and promote the involvement of women in policy making;

3. Requests member States to include an increased number of technically-qualified women and women in decision-making positions in international delegations and delegations to the meetings of MULPOC policy organs;

4. Appeals to Governments to sponsor all their delegates to meetings of the subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in development and other related activities;

5. Appeals further to member countries to make pledges to women's programmes during the pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development.

RESOLUTION IV

Resolution on the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC)

The Sixth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC held in Mbabane, Swaziland, 14 - 16 February, 1983;

Taking into account the previous recommendations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Lagos, Nigeria in April 1980;

Noting the recommendations of the First Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources held in Arusha in February 1981; and meetings of the Council of Ministers on the Lusaka-based MULPOC held in Gaborone, in January 1980, Maseru, January 1981, and Lusaka, in March 1982 concerning the ESAMRDC which is the first such institution in the African region;

Recognizing the role that mineral resources play in the accelerated development of the countries of the subregion and the role that the ESAMRDC could play in the development of these mineral resources;

Further recognizing that increased membership by the countries of the subregion in the establishment and operation of the Centre is likely to attract increased donor support to the institution;

Recalling the recommendation of the Fifth Council of Ministers adopted in Lusaka in March 1982 that the MULPOC Council of Ministers should establish a Ministerial Committee to investigate the problems of this institution with a view to recommending solutions of its financial and political problems to the Sixth Council of Ministers;

1. Commends the Chairman of the Fifth Council of Ministers and members of the Committee composed of Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Economic Commission for Africa for the comprehensive report submitted to the Council;

2. Endorses the report of the Ministerial Committee of the member States of the Lusaka-based MULPOC which was charged with the responsibility of investigating problems faced by the ESAMRDC and recommending appropriate solutions;

3. Appeals to those member States of the subregion who have not acceded to the membership of the Centre to do so during 1983 as called for by the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;

4. Calls upon all member States of the Subregion to provide the necessary political and material support for the effective operation of the Centre;

RESOLUTION IV (Continued)

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA on behalf of the member States of the Subregion to mobilize the necessary financial and technical assistance from the international community and bilateral donor resources for the operation of the institution;

6. Further request member States to provide the ECA Secretariat with information regarding actions taken at the national levels towards the implementation of this resolution so that the secretariat can report to the next Council of Ministers on progress made in this regard;

7. Further calls upon the ESAMRDC to actively publicize its activities in the manner recommended in the report of the Technical Committee and co-operate effectively with existing national and multinational institutions with relevant work programmes in the subregion.

RESOLUTION V

Resolution on Assistance to Liberation Movements in Southern Africa

The Sixth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC), held in Mbabane, Swaziland, from 14 - 16 February, 1983;

Recalling Resolution 974 (XXXVI) (D) (II) adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the 30 July 1983 at the request of the Economic Commission for Africa stipulating that the Republic of South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until it shall find that conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy;

Recalling further Commission Resolution 370 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 calling upon the United Nations, its specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the Commission in developing direct assistance programmes to members of liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

Conscious of the decision of the Fifth Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 23 - 25 March 1982 that liberation movements in South Africa be assisted by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in undertaking studies on economic development strategies for post-Apartheid South Africa;

Conscious further of General Assembly Resolution 36/172 of December 1981 concerning the International Year of Mobilization for sanctions against South Africa and on the basis of which the Fifth Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to undertake a study to determine what effects economic sanctions against South Africa would have on the neighbouring independent African countries with a view to determining the magnitude of assistance the International community should give to the affected countries;

Taking note that the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has submitted two project documents to the UNDP Administrator on economic sanctions against South Africa and on the economic strategy for post-Apartheid South Africa:

1. Re-iterates the total support of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC to the Liberation Movements of South Africa in their just struggle against racism and apartheid;

2. Endorses the decisions of the Fifth Meeting on the implementation of projects aimed at assisting Liberation Movements;

RESOLUTION V (Continued)

3. Requests the UNDP Administrator to consider financing the projects on the basis of the project documents submitted to UNDP by the Executive Secretary of ECA on economic sanctions against South Africa and the economic strategy for post-Apartheid South Africa;

4. Appeals to all donor agencies and friendly countries to respond favourably to projects concerning assistance to liberation movements;

5. Directs the Executive Secretary of ECA to get in touch with the UNDP Administrator and donor countries and agencies with a view to securing and dinancing of the two projects referred to in this resolution and report progress to the member States before 30 June 1983.

# RESOLUTION VI

## Vote of thanks to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Swaziland

The Sixth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) of Eastern and Southern African States held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland, from 14 to 16 February, 1983:

Aware of the fact that the Conference arrangements and the conducive atmosphere created for the two MULPOC Policy Organ Meetings by Her Majesty's Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland has enabled successful deliberations to be carried out on the socio-economic problems facing the subregion;

Recognizing that the two MULPOC policy organ meetings have provided yet another opportunity for the member States of this subregion to deliberate on the implementation of the work programme of the Lusaka-based MULPOC for the year 1983, and consider ways and means of pooling their resources with a view to taking full advantage of the subregion's complementarity;

Recognizing further that such annual consultations provide the member States with opportunity to review and co-ordinate all the activities geared towards promoting collective self-reliance and economic independence;

Noting with appreciation the incisive and penetrating opening address of the Right Honourable Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla on the economic problems facing the subregion and the African continent as a whole;

Thanks Her Majesty's Government and the People of the Kingdom of Swaziland for the excellent preparations made for the meetings and the cordial hospitality extended to all the delegates;

Further expresses its gratitude for the role Her Majesty's Government continues to play in enhancing economic co-operation in the subregion;

Requests the Chairman of this Council to transmit the present resolution on the vote of thanks to Her Majesty's Government and the People of the Kingdom of Swaziland.